QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

cials During 1871. ng Commercial Statistics-Increase in me of Foreign Vessels to This Portallpox, Yellow Fever and Cholera-The sity for Increased Quarantine rangements-Docks for Infected Vessels and Warehouses for Infected Goods-Vital Statistics of the Year.

e annual report of Dr. Carnochan, which has een issued, is a very interesting document, ne by the Quarantine officials during the The alarming prevalence of contagious in Europe during the past year has renincreased precaution necessary to confine se to the infected vessels arriving at this port, of so much danger the city has been prefrom anything like an epidemic:-

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE OF THE OF NEW YORK:—

he number of arrivals has also been above the average, and during the summer months gave great names for anxiety. The precautions taken to prevent the spread of that terrible disease were, however, attended with complete success, while so little publicity was given to the arrival of vessels with yellow fever on board that he understand the security of the security

with which New York also seemed at one time to be threatened, and which formerly was supposed to defy all sanitary
portions, has also been effectually controlled and its progress
arranted at the threshold of the city.
Immunity from disease is, after all, the great desideratum,
and while the comparatively small number of merchants
trading with infected ports may be incommoded by the nesensary detention of their vessels, the great shipping community and the public at large will not be inclined to find fault
with a quaranthic administration which, in preserving
flew York and its surrounding cities from disease, has
not only increased the prosperity of the State, but, perhaps,
averted a reputition of the recent and history of Barceions
and Buenos Ayres.

their ports.

REBONROUS ASSERTIONS.

It has been stated that quarantine regulations are driving sommerce from the port of New York. To correct any missapprehension that may arise in the juble mind from the apprehension that may arise in the juble mind from the repeated assertions, I have prepared the following comparative attement of the number of vessels from foreign ports which have arrived during the past five years:

To any one acquainted with the number or vessels sailing ander the terms lag, as well as those of other manufactures which amountly strive at the port from the different scaports of the North German Confederation, it will be a matter of aurigine that the decrease in the number of arrivals in 1870 was not the rapid strikes which commerce has taken to note the rapid strikes which commerce has taken the establishment of the present Quarantine laws. In 1870, when the first attempt was made to carry out a roper system of quarantine, the united population of New Yorz and Brooklyn was less than 180,500, From 1809 to 1816, when the first attempt was made to carry out a roper system of quarantine, the united population of New Yorz and Brooklyn was less than 180,500, From 1809 to 1816, when the basis of the present Quarantine laws were framed the present of the present Grand Brooklyn was less than 180,500, From 1809 to 1816, while the number of vessels arriving from Greign parts was the present of the present of the present of the present of the same and the number of immigrants 23,608, Since 1845 the acrease in our population and foreign commerce is still more surreising, and New York may well pride berself on the mighty best, which the past year has brought to her harbor. Although various causes have operated to reduce the amount of fourlage under the American flag, the total pumber of vessels striving at this port, as already shown, bearing from foreign ports exhibits an increase of meanly a thousand (978) in a period of Eve years.

Fitteen lines of OCEAN STANES

Bearly a thousand (978) in a period of tive years.

Fifteen lines of OCEAN STRANERS

ANY DOW established almost cally communication with Europe, while their immense size will aggregate a toningreequal to at least three times the name number of arrivals of twenty-we years ago. From this point of view, the 837 steamships alone which arrived at this port during the past year would represent a larger carrying capacity than the 2.04 vessels of \$86, while the number of immigrants during the same time has increased from \$2.000, in 1846, to 250,167 during the vearening \$1.000.

Of the \$9.576 vessels which arrived from foreign and domestic ports subject to quarantine less than seven per cent were detained longer than was absolutely necessary for boarding and examination. Of this percentage 237 had cases of contagions and infections disease on board, and the remainder were from ports infected with cholers and yellow fever. Only 124 vessels were detained for a longer period than five days, and but seventy-live out of a total of \$2.076 arrivals were bequired to discharge their cargoes in Quarantine; so that it will be seen that the restrictions imposed upon commerce have been comparatively light.

protection to the public actual, to be a state as a second to take a patients until the necessary accommodations could be provided for them on Blackwell's Island,
During the year it's patients suffering from cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox were received and treated at West Bank Hospital. Of this number 185 recovered and twenty-nine

Hospital. Of this number 135 recovered and twenty-nine died.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year ending December 31, 1874, 287 vessels arriving at this port have been quarantined for sickness which had occurred on board. Upon these vessels, at their ports of departure, on the passages and after their arrival at quarantine there were, as far as could be secretained, you cause of infectious and contagious diseases, and 117 deaths. Four hundred and ten patients were also sone from these vessels to the different hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's islands and West Baak.

Thirteen vessels have arrived at this port during the past year having had cases of ship fever on board. On these vessels the number of persons exposed to the disease was 5,937, and sixteen patients were seat to the fever hospital on Ward's Island.

year having had cases of ship fever on board. On these vessels the number of persons exposed to the disease was 8,397, and sixteen patients were sent to the fever hospital on Ward's Island.

During the past year smallpox has prevailed in an epidemic form throughout Europe, as well as at many ports in the West Indies and South America, with which we are in constant communication.

Beginning nearly two years ago in Parls the disease gradually extended through France, and at the outbreak of the war with Germany, a mallpox was prevaient to an alarming extent in most of the large cities of the empire.

The movements of the two armies assisted still further in spreading the disease, and large sumbers of the soldiers on both sides fell victims to its ravages. The French prisoners in Germany and the immense bodies of troops disbanded at the close of the war carried it to every oily and village of the Confederation. In the early part of the present year smallpox also made its appearance in London, and from there extended to Southampton, Liverpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardif, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and Other scapports of the United Kinerpool, Cardiff, Glasgow and Cardiff

sone attacked with smalpox on board of these vessels was, as far as could be ascertained, 265, of whom 314 were sent to hospital from quarantine.

Yellow fever, during the past year, has been prevalent to an unusual extent at many South American and West Indian ports, and in sevens instances has made its appearance in an epidemic form in localities which have hitherto escaped its ravages. At Buenos Ayres, where the disease was almost unknown, yellow fever of a malignant type broke out in the early part of the year, and for several months the city became a prey to the positioner. The majority of the inhabitants fled to the negliphoring towns and villages, the public offices were closed and business antirely suspended. Of those who remained in the city, 85,900 slied, and the ravages of the disease were only checked by the exhaustion of the proposation upon which it fed. Sahia, Pernambuco, Para hid Vera Cruc also suffices severely from yellow fever, and it has been more prevalent than usual at Hawam, Santiaco and several other Cultan point. To the first time since the out. Of the continued of the proposation of the continued of the proposation of the continued of the proposation of the proposation of the continued of the proposation of the proposatio otal number of the passage and is Quarantine.

Table showing the total number of arrivals, with any account of the passage and the different popularity integred.

fever, together with the number of sick and the deaths upon these vessels in port, on the passage and in Quarantine:

Port.

their lives in facing disease and in giving every aid and attention to the sick.

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my ackiowied, means for their attention and assiduity, as well as my appreciation of the services of the Superintendent of the West Back Hospital, Captain James O'Rourke, who has cordially co-operated with me in all things relating to the hygiene and discipline of the hospital, Very respectfully, J. M. OARNOCHAN, Health Officer, Port of New York, QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT, STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 1, 1872.

## WORK FOR MISSIOVARIES.

How Three Destitute "Fitteenth Amendments" from the Briny Seas Were Treated by Our Benevolent Societies. NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Seeing in your able journal of to-day an article relating to the religious influences being exerted in connection with commerce in Africa I desire to acquaint the religious public through your columns with the following facts. Our clergy may no longer preach one kind of Christianity while the societies under their control practice another, that the public who contribute funds to charitable institutions may see the difference between preaching and practice.

On the 17th turce "diteenth amendments" arrived at this port by schooner R. E. Pecker, belonging to the South Coast of Airica, destitute seamen, sent here by the American Consul of the Azores or Western Islands. They have neither money, nor clothes, and no boarding master will receive them. Nor could they get board at the Sallors' Home, which is under the control of the Scaner's Friend Society, as I called at this office myself in their behalf and was obliged to send them to the station house for lodging, thus making the home of the criminal do the work of our benevolent and religious societies. My steward being a Christian man took them to some of the charitable institutions, with no better success. And this is the reception that they have met with in this great city, which sends missionaries to Africa, but neglects to see that the principles taught by them are practiced by the institutions at home which are under their control.

This is a great and crying evil among us—that the practical and true religion, so ably taught and practiced by the New York Harald, is so rately put in operation among us. Let us have more of those who will leed the hungry and clothe the naked.

E. T. AMSBURY. under their control practice another, that the public

## THE COAL TRADE FOR 1872.

(From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Jan. 20.)
With the experience of the past two years we believe there is a much greater disposition to harmonize the clashing interests tall year and conform to the state of the trade and the Wants of the market. The frequent interchange of sentiments and the public discussions have caused both parties to understand each other better than heretofore, and we do not, therefore, apprehend any general difficulty in any of the anturacite regions this year, although local blokerings may occur at Isolated colleres in regard to local matters, which always do occur to a greater or less extent.

The basis for 1871 in the Lenigh region has been unanimously adopted by both parties for 1872. In Schuyikill county the basis agreed upon for 1872 laxes day labor on a \$2.75 basis, and permits contract work to slide down to \$2.50 as a minimum, with a corresponding reduction of 34 per cent, with the exception of two months in the year to be selected by the parties, when the basis for day labor may slide down to a \$2.50 and contract work to a \$2.25 basis. Miners and laborers working by the day will, under a \$2.75 basis, make \$13 a week; inside laborers \$11 per week, and outside laborers \$10 a week. But few miners work by the day except on such work as cannot be contracted for. This will result in equalizing the wages both between the miners and laborers, because, while the laborers will be he same as raied last year on the \$2.75 basis agreed upon in September last.

This arrangement, which is decidedly in favor of the employes, instead of the employers, as will be discovered before the year doses, it maintained, seems to give as general satisfaction as any arrangement could in the existing state of the trade, and the indications are that it will be adhered to it possible by all parties.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Dan Bryant has "Divorce" on his bills.

The last nights of "John Garth" are announced as Wallack's. "Les Brigands" will be brought out on Wednesday

at Aimée's Opéra Bouffe. Tony Pastor's Tuesday matinées are considered

The Lauris introduce their celebrated pantomime, "Tot," at the Union Square to-might.
Mackaye plays "Monaidi" for one week more at

ies. Improvement in attendance. Swaine Buckley plays "Ztp" at the Bowery, and will be succeeded by the Denin sisters. Dr. Damrosch and Mr. Prückner give a soirée of

chamber music at Steinway Hall this evening.

Mr. John Gilbert has recovered from his late at
tack of gout and is back again at his post of honor. The New York Conservatory of Music gives a grand musical soirée at Steinway Hall on Saturday.

"The White Crook" will soon make way for bleago Fire" at the Comique. This is it

"Man and Wife" next Monday.

Mr. S. B. Mills and Sedor Saresate propose to rive four matinees at Steinway Had, the first commencing on Saturday at one P. M.

A concert for the beneft or the German ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans will be given at Steinway Hall on Tauraday next.

The New York Circus presents a bill for this week which, in an equestrian point of view, is unrivalled. The children's pantomume still attracts house of the rising generation.

The Pas de Crelots, danced by Mile Adrienne, is one of the features of the "Black Crook." Mr. Arthur Mathison has also won favor as Rudolph by ms singing and acting.

The second week of the Fabbri season at the Statt will be inaugurated by the performance of "Don Glovanni" this evening, with the debut of Mile. Elzer as Zerlina. The success of the company has been very great.

Fox's new "liumpty Dumpty" is by far the most entertaining, varied and artistic spectacle and pan-to mime we have and on the New York boards for many years. The result is a thronged house every night.

The Ninth Regiment Band Sunday Concerts, tem-porarily interrupted by the death of Colonel Fisk, were resumed last night at the Grand Opera House, Miles. Almée, Castellan and De Try were the Moloists. Madame Parepa-Rosa and her unrivaled English opera company, now reinforced by Santley, the greatest living barttone, whi continues a season at the Academy of Music on February 5. An entirely

The American baritone Randolf is making rapid studies in his profession. During his late tour with Wachtel he secured a large proportion of the honors conierred upon the troupe. Is it not somewhat strange that an artist possessing so noble a voice should not be secured by some of those impresaril who persist in bringing over third-rate singers?

Memphis, Nashvile, Lomsvile.

On Saturday next the one hundred and fitteth performance of "Divorce" will be made a gala occasion of at the Fatta Avenue, the programmes being printed on white satin and new seatures introduced. The previous celebrated "first" runs nave been;—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," 387 times; "American Coustin," 140; "Rip Van Winkie," 147; "Resecuae," 117; "Humpty Dumpty," 400; "Black Crook," 487. In the legitimate drama, therefore, "Divorce" stands first.

The first public rehearsal of the second Concert of the Church Music Association will take place next Thursday alternoon, at three o'clock, at Steinway Hall. The works to be performed are an overture to Struensée by Meyerbeer; Mozart's Requiem and a selection from Wallace's opera, "Lurine," with an orcaestra of eighty and a chorus of 300 volces. The principal singers will be Madame Ackermann-Jawerska, Mrs. Philip D. Gulager, Miss Autonia Henne, Mr. William S. Leggat, Air. Remboid Herrmann, and Mr. Franz Remmerz. The whole will be under the direction of Dr. James Pech.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ON THE WOOLSACK.

A MAN WHO GOES TO THE PIT.

Home Gossip.

The National Theatre, Washington, although it may be considered as closed for dramatic purposes, is doing a large business in the musical line, as Wachtel is singing there. The manager, Mr. Saville, has made himself a favorite at the national capital. We hear that strenuous efforts are being made by foreign managers to get G. L. Fox away from New York next season. Last ween Fox was called on by an English individual, newly arrived, named Hyke, who represented himself as a partner and agent of one Benjamin Websier, of Loudon, in partnership (in outside speculation) with Dion Boucleautt. From the latter he brought a letter of introduction. This agent offered Mr. Fox \$1,500 in gold per week for three years, in case he (Mr. Fox) would sign a contract to piay during that time in pantomine in England and on the Continent—all travelling expenses to be paid by the managers. In order to guarantee Fox lair treatment he (Hyke) proposed to deposit the first year's salary in advance in a New York bank.

guarantee Fox lair treatment he (Hyke) proposed to deposit the first year's salary in advance in a New York bank.

A Boston paper thus speaks of the Parepa-Rosa company after its first week at the "Hub":—The operas presented were "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Maritage of Figaro," "Murtha" and "Satancila." These several performances have given the public an opportunity alike to enjoy he old favorites and judge, in a degree, of the merits of the new comers. Of the latter Mme. Vanyini, who appeared as Maritana and in "Satancila," on each occasion displayed a vocal resource which made a most tavorable impression. It is pleasant to record her great success, for she adds another to the increasing number of meritorious American vocalisis. Her Maritana was an especially brilliant effort, and goined to her a decided reputation. Another new face is that of Miss Doria, an English lady, who made her debut as Arline in the "Bonemian Girl." Of the new comers are also Mr. Ayusley Cook, baritone and basso; Mr. Ellis Ryse, basso, and some others. Mr. Carl is an artist of high rank, as his Gennare in "Lucrezia Borgia" inly demonstrated. Mr. Cook is also a valuable acquisition to the troupe, and has aircady made himself a lavorite. Of Mine, Parepa-Rosa it need scarcely be added that she is the same great artist as formerly. Her Lucrezia, Martha and other characters in which she has appeared have been justly admired, and drawn admiring audiences. Mrs. Seguin is as popular as ever, as a matter of course. Always conscientious and ever artistic, she gives to all her impersonations a roundness and finish which never fait to satisfy. The chorus is large and good, and the orchestra among the best Boston has ever had. We would state for the benefit of such of our readers as have not yet attended the opera that it is one of the best troupes which has ever visited our city. If some respects the operas are given in a manner fully equal to the best Italian troupes.

Miss Laura Harris has made her debut in Lisbon,

Echoes from Other Lands. Miss Laura Harris has made her debut in Lisbon, as Gilda, in Verdi's "Rigoletto," with success.

The Turin Royal Opera House was opened on December 24. The company include the names of Mesdames Galletti-Granoli, Baratti, Brambilia, Signori D'Antoni, Vicentelli, Junca and Barberatz, "Since Senor Garcia, the father of Milbran and

"Since Señor Garcis, the father of Milbran and Pauline Viardot," says The Queen, "Señor Mendioroz is the first Spaniard who has sustained the character of Don Giovanni." Our opera-going reasters will remember the very praiseworthy performance of Señor Mendioroz, during Mr. Mapieson's recent winter series of performances.

The large theatre of the Capitole at Toulouse has just been completely inundated by the oursting, during the frost, of a large reservoir of water on the roof, constructed there in case of fire. Workmen are employed day and night in pumping to clear the basement story. The decorations and upholstery of the building have suffered considerable damage.

"Uncreasta Borries" has been performed for the

Herr Wagner's "Lonengine after its success in Bologna, the operatio company of which, with the conductor, Signor Mariaul, arrived in Florence, despite a heavy fail of snow. In time to execute the work on the 7th instant. Not a seat was vacant, aithough the prices had been considerably raised. The King of Italy was present. The Florentines were as enthusiastic as the Bolognese, and "Lohengrin" was as trumphant as

#### THE LONDON STAGE

The Lord Chamberlain's Embargo-No Joking with Cabinet Ministers-Gladstone the Grim and Lowe the Lugubrious-Plays and Pan-

Go ahead! That is the great art and mystery of writing, and it is the plan that I invariably adopt when I wield my irisky Gillott in thy service, doar reader mine. If a fellow keeps hovering about in search of a topic, oudgelling his brain for ideas and racking his invention for something startling to say he will never say anything worth listening to. Let him thrust his pen into the ink and take a "neader" at the paper and all will come right. What he is going to write will shape for itself a definite form as eeds. "Perhaps it may turn out a song, perpleasant reading, provided, always, he has for his audience kind-hearted and good-looking people, such as I have invariably the honor to address in these columns. Handsome myself to a perfection, looks in others, and should not care to write a line for the perusal of any one not so comely and attractive as the delightful person whose happy privilege it is to read these brilliant lucubrations. And as sea shore, stars in the sable sky or leaves in Vallom-brosa's Vale. Suppose we take the first that comes to hand—that all-engrossing topic of sarcastic con-versation in all theatrical circles—the recent ukase of the Lord Chamberlain against fun and joility. What an age we live in! Would heart of ment of what professes to be the greatest country on earth condescending to such littleness as notifying the managers of the various London theatres through the medium of that tremendous officialthe Lord Chamberlain—that no references to politics nor any jocular aliusions to the Ministry would be

in any of the Christmas plays, pantomimes or bur-lesques. Marry come up! Things have come to a pretty pass, truly, when an embargo is put even ipon the laugner of the people, and that too, in notic has not occurred in England since the day of Commons, put the key into his breeches pocket, and told the members to begone about their business. And look at the absurdity of the thing, to say nothing of its tyranny! Here we have a government eternally exciting deriston and every day doing things to provoke the laughter of mankind, yet we are includen to laugh at them. There is nothing in Babelas or Don quixote, in fletding or Smoilett, in Dickens or Thackeray, more exquisitely indiculous than are the exhibitions of governmental vanity and incapacity that we have witnessed during the last twelve months; yet Englishmen are to be forbuiden the poor satisfaction of laughing at the boobies who mismie them.

In an article entitled "The Government That Must Not be Laughted Al" the Saurday Review has some capital remarks on this suggestive subject. "IL" observes the reviewer, "there were any eisposition to ridicule the government in the thestrical entertainments of the season, the pisywrights wound probably not have much difficulty in greed the matter. doing things to provoke the laughter of manking,

ments of the season, the pigywrights would probably not have much difficulty in procuring insterious. They could nardly fail to appreciate the joke of getting up a series of costly manœuvres in order to demonstrate the efficiency of the army at the moment when it was about to be revolutionized; the broad into of sending a large body of troops across the ocean in a ship with something very like a tissue-paper bottom; the unfailing locosity of the Home Office, or the subde numor of the artifice by which the late Attorney General was qualified for a seat in the Privy Council, in flagrant evasion of an act of Parliament which he had himself prepared. The Ballot bill would supply the heads of an irresistible panton-me scene aimost without the adultion or alteration of a word. The meeting of the hostile candidates, attended by their most excited supporters, at the secret nomination in a private room; the bewilderment of rustic voters studiesly thrust into mysterious closets, each with a bit of paper in his hand; she russ of personators and repeaters; the perspiring arony of the Sherif, foundering, rake in hand, among an avalanche of voting papers, churning them in armitis and mixing them together, while an impatient mob, suspicious of treachery, yells outside for a declaration of the boil—these and other langtable incidents

in the point states and content against interests and in, Forster's political extravaganza could hardly to convulse the audience if produced upon the re." If the government is so sensitive to laught that an effectual remedy in its own hands, and uld take care in its future proceedings to afford provocation to mirth. There can be no doubt

ness he does not know what it means. Glastone, forsooth! Say rather Grinstone, Grindstone—anything rather than Gladstone, Between Touchstone and Gladstone how immensurable is the distance! Mr. Gladstone abhors mirth, and a loke is nateful to him as the gates of Orous. Palmerston was a genial, jovial leilow, who took the word wastly and was content to believe that life's a jest and all things show it. Easy, debonraire and gay, he won all hearts by the savity and frankness of his manner, and he delighted to identify himself with the people in their sports and pastimes. Gladstone, able and cloquent though he be, is a dismal, woe-begone personage, whose smilles might as well be tears, "so faint, so wan their gleaming." He is the true Knight of the Rueful Countenance, and might sing with a safe conscience, it not with a sweet voice, the plaintive volce, in Fletcher's grand old play of "The Nice Valour":—

Hence all your vain delights,
As short as are the nights,
Wherein you spens you fully.
There's naught in this life as sweet,
If man were wise to see't,
But only melancholy;
Oh, sweetest melaneholy!

But only melancholy;
Oh, sweetest melancholy!
Mr. Gladstone is the most thin-skinned of ministers and can't endure the thought of chaft. That's the reason way he put down the white bait dinner at Green wich, a lestive repast where from time immemorial statesmen were wont to relax the dignity and lorget the cares of office and to think only of merriment and good leliowsnip. Chaff was the order of the day at the Greenwich dinner, but chaff is gall and wormwood to our grim Premier; so he put down chaff, dinner and all and went home to pen a political article for a scottish magazine. That he is a man of vast ability is admitted on all hands; that he is testy and querulous to a degree his conduct in the House of Commons clearly proves; but that he would have stooped to so paltry a proceeding as to meddle with the pantomimes and to deny the people the cheap luxury of a harmless laugh at his expense or that of his colleagues was more than could nave been expected.

At the Royalty Theatre a few months aro, when Miss Hedson sang in the course of a buriesque a droll parody on the lavorite music ball melody, "if ever I cease to love," one couplet of the ballad ran thus:—

My Gladstone keep his temper,

May Gladstone keep his temper, If ever I cease to love.

If ever I case to love.

It is said that the Premier was mortally offended on being informed, through the newspapers, of the roar of laughter with which these lines were received. Whether this little incident has had anything to do with the ridiculous proclamation of the Lord Chamberiain is more than I can undertake to say, but certain it is that Gladstone the Grim "has stemmed the tide of laughter with a sigh," and that we are to have neither cakes nor ale nor pepper "hot," the mouth," because he is virtuous. Ah well! let him have his way. The solar system will not be thrown out of gear by his frowns, though he should frown ever so sternly. For my own poor part I mean to laugh whenever I see him or hear his name spoken; for

I hold it one of the wiscet things To drive dult care away.

Inoid it one of the wiscat things
To drive dull care away.

It is worthy of remark that next to Mr. Gladstone the member of the Ministry who is
Most sensitive to sarcoasm
is Mr. Lowe, the Chancettor of the Exchequer, whose miscrable Masco about the match tax would seem to have tickled the lancy of the Exchequer, whose miscrable Masco about the match tax would seem to have tickled the lancy of the playwrights amazingly. Mr. W. B. Donne, the examiner of plays, remarks in his letter of prohibition to one of the London managers:—'I have struck Lowe's name and the matches out of every pantomine for 1871." These Lowe allusions, then, would seem to nave given mortal offence, and as for the matches, they were made to be struck. Meanwhile let Gladstone, Lowe and Donne croak as they may; let us laugh and get fat in their teetn—'Mesus enim Divum adque hominum est acterna voluplas.'

The Christmas pieces are running their course rejoicingly at the various theatres, and attract good houses. The pantomimes at Drury Lane and Covent Garden are particularly successful. That of the Princess', though not so much so, still draws fair audiences; while the holiday pieces at the Royal Amphitheatre, Astley's Hengler's Circus and the Agricultural Hall are performed nightly in the presence of a vast multitude of spectaors.

At the Queen's Theatre will be produced on Monday night a dramatic adaptation, by Mr. John Oxenford, of Lord Lytton's Jamous story, "Ine Last Bays of Pompeil," which is to be brought out in a style of peculiar magnificence and with strict regard to accuracy in all matters of archaeological detail. The Sextilian troupe laye been specially ongaged for Dos games of life athletes to the great autom.

The sextilian troupe laye been specially ongaged for Dos games of life athletes to the great autom.

At the Galety a new drama by Mr. H. J. I. who appears to throw off dramas with the aptelegrama, is in preparation, as also is a new operetta called "Ganymede and Galatea."

Some tragic occurrences are reported fror provinces. A terrible death happened at Bolt Wednesdav night a hon tamer (what a misne called John Macarthy, having been attacked animals while performing with them and interally form to pieces. He was rescued after difficulty, but died immediately. The jury inquest strongly condemned these dangerous degrading exhibitions, which are applied enthusiasm in a nation which affects to be hot at the idea of cock-fighting and badger-battin At Cheltenham Mr. Lawrence, the clown, ca

#### POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS

The Questions of the Presidential Cam of 1879.

ary 20.]

The people are not disposed to attach much importance to the Custom House frauds in New York.
They know that abuses do and must exist under all dministrations. It would be idle to expect perie tion in human government. Some men will defrauc and steal. When discovered, or even when pected, the administration has been swift to bring such men to justicec. Nor will the tariff or revenue questions, or Cupa, or the Mormon question, or the public lands or civil service reform make anything like a profound impression on the popular mind during the approaching Presidential contest. The great questions of the campaign will be whether the government of the United States shall exist and prevall in its integrity in the Southern States as it exists and prevalls in the Southern States as it exists and prevalls in the Southern States; whether the fact that a man is an American citizen will protect him in his life and property; whether volence or law shall be the ruie; whether there shall be a government by the Ku Klux inside the lawfully established government, overriding and excluding the latter from its proper operations; whether color shall be a crime, and loyalty a badge of disgrace; whether the States referred to shall be McKicanized by the machinesions and the rule of violent men, or so influenced and controlled by the authority of the nation thas peace and order shall be restored to them. He and property be protected, the law made paramount in all things, and those States put in a way to recover from their present depressed and impoversibed condition. These are questions that affect the whole country. They can not be evaled. popular mind during the approaching Presidential

### Missouri and National Politics. [From the St. Louis Republican (passive democrat), Jan. 18.] The liberal republicans of this State, in a signif-

cant address, have declared their readiness to ex-tend their effort for liberal principles to the national field, and invited the co-operation of their riends elsewhere. We cannot doubt what these epublicans from many States confidently assert hat, if enabled to appeal without obstruct

The Illinois Legislature and the Missouri oringfield, Ili. (January 17), correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

The first public declaration heard in this General

Assembly in regard to the approximing national contest of this year, and of the proposed passive action of the democratic party with reference Colonel William R. Morrison, in the course of sor remarks concerning the report of the committee he Palmer-Sheridan matter. A good deal of flit-oustering was resorted to, and it was while certain nembers were detaying action by asking to Morrison arose and expressed the hope that no fur-ther opposition would be made to the evident pur-pose of the majority to postpone the debate on the subject. It, after sixty days' consideration, that majority regarded the action of the P esident and his military subordinate in Chicago so magrant and posed upon the majority report before the house would be found upon the right side. The eyes of the people everywhere were upon us to see whether the Legislature of illunois will stand by their Governor in his manly delence of civil liberty against the glaring, unjust, muracrous encroachments of the mintary in a time of profound peace and tranquity. In this connection Colonei Morrison stated that in the Presidential election next fall he expected to vote for a republican. (Applause and clapping of hands.) He should in all probability likewise vote for a republican for Governor of Illinois. But the republicans whom he expected to support for President and Governor would be made of more honest and ilberal stuff than the shameless republicanism developed in this context of Governor Palmer with Grant's military power. (Dealening applause.) Colonel Morrison added that in his proposed acceptance of the "Misscurl policy" in the next Presidential and gubernatorial elections in this State, he expected to vote solidly with his own time-honored democratic party. Tremendous applause by the house and the crowded gallery and lobbies followed this declaration of Colonei Morrison, during which the gentleman resumed his seat. Governor Palmer was present and greatly enjoyed the scale.

Miscellancons The Richmond Whig styles Mr. Greeley a genuine reformer, and believes he is in dead earnest in his efforts to root out corruption in the public service. Some days ago, continues the Whig, he avowed a purpose to expose all frauds, no matter by whom perpetrated. He is making good his pleage. He has a rich field for his operations, and will probably achieve many brillians successes. Besides the Tammany "Ring." he has two of the Conkling-Grant 'Ring" upon the stand, with very damaging evi-

dence against them.
Still another parry has been started out West. It is called the A. T. B. G. party, which meaneth

"Anybody-To-Boat-Grant' party.

The Chicago Post says Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, is heart and soul in favor of civil service reform, as he understands it. He has just appointed a police commissioner who was not long since fined for shooting a member of the Missouri Legis-

A Southern paper meant to say that Horace Greeley had virtuelly retired from the National Republican Committee. The printer made the sentence read that be had "virtuously" retired.

Is not the Boston Post running the abridgment

system into the ground when it credits an article "Wash. Pat. ?" Some Patricks might not take to

the suggestion kindly.

The Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal (republican), says no one questions the honesty of Secretary Boutwell, "out so strong have the influences been, that even he, seeing irregularities, shrank from the performance of his whole duty in the matter. But now they must act, from the President down, to reform the New York Custom House, or they will become associated with the ill name that governecome associated with the ill name that govern-

ment concern new bears."

In regard to republican politics in Pennsylvania the Miners' Journal states that outside of Philadelphia not more than thirty delegates have yet been chosen to the State Republican Convention. Of these not more than ten have been instructed, and the interest of the conductive conductive conductive candidates. structions are divided among at least three candi-dates. The Convention, which consists of 133 members, will meet in April or May.

The Oregon Bulletin says the Louisville Courter-

Journal "goes back on Schurz." Does the Bulletin nean to instructe that its Louisville contemporary has not two Schurz to his back?